

Witte's Memoirs Throw Light on Causes of Russian Collapse

Recollections of the Russian Bismarck Count Gives Frank Picture of His Own Personality and Achievements

THE MEMOIRS OF COUNT WITTE. Translated and edited by Alexander T. Wolsky. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Count Witte is unquestionably the foremost Russian statesman since Peter the Great, and the publication of his memoirs, which are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, is a literary event of the first importance. He has to his credit three noteworthy achievements—the building of a large network of railways, the stabilization of Russia's finances by the introduction of the gold standard of currency and the negotiation of the Peace of Portsmouth after the Russo-Japanese War.

Witte may not inappropriately be called the Russian Bismarck. The modern industrial development of Russia is due more to him than to any other man. Like Bismarck, he wielded practically autocratic power under a ruler who placed implicit confidence in him. And, just as Wilhelm II threw overboard his chief minister, Bismarck, so Nicholas II discarded his father's chief minister, Witte.

There is one point in which Witte's policy differed radically from that of the Iron Chancellor. The Russian statesman employed his influence consistently on the side of peace, believing that Russia's economic prosperity would be ruined by war on a large scale. He bitterly attacks the irresponsible clique of adventurers who persuaded the czar to embark on a policy of aggression in the Far East and thereby brought on the Russo-Japanese War.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

Witte's memoirs are written with extraordinary vigor and frankness, and are a literary event of the first importance.

peasants and to enact at least a little protective legislation for the factory workers. His warnings went unheeded, and the Bolshevik revolution was the result. Because the czar and the Russian ruling class refused to give up anything in 1906 they lost everything in 1917.

M. Iwolsky's work at once supplements and criticizes the Memoirs of Count Witte. The author was Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Empire from 1906 until 1910, and subsequently occupied the post of Ambassador to France. M. Iwolsky gives the following description of Count Witte:

Description of Count Witte
"The most striking points in his personal appearance were his great height and massive shoulders. He stood half a head taller than most other men, even in Russia, where men are generally of high stature, and his whole frame suggested something that might have been shaped by the rude blows of an ax. His features would have had character were it not for a malformation, almost a fracture, of the nose, which gave him a certain resemblance to the portraits of Michael Angelo. His bearing was rough, and apparently so by intention; perhaps he affected a brusque manner to hide the embarrassment which he felt at court, and in the high society of the capital, a milieu to which he never became accustomed. But in spite of his rather shabby appearance and the awkwardness of his manners he produced, on the whole, a great impression of force and originality."

Analyzing Witte's career, M. Iwolsky admits his great services, but takes issue with him on several points. He feels that Witte's construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway ultimately brought on the clash between Russia and Japan. He also disagrees with Witte's theory that Russia's industries should be expanded and stimulated by every possible means. The author believes that this policy helped to create in the cities a revolutionary working class which constituted a distinct menace to orderly government.

The Bjorkoe Treaty
Quite the liveliest posthumous dispute between Witte and Iwolsky grows out of the interpretations placed upon the Bjorkoe treaty. This was an agreement imposed upon the weak-minded czar by the Kaiser in 1905, providing for an offensive and defensive alliance among Russia, Germany and France. Witte insists that this treaty, concluded without the knowledge of the French Foreign Office, constituted a deliberate act of treachery to France and an actual offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Germany against the western European powers.

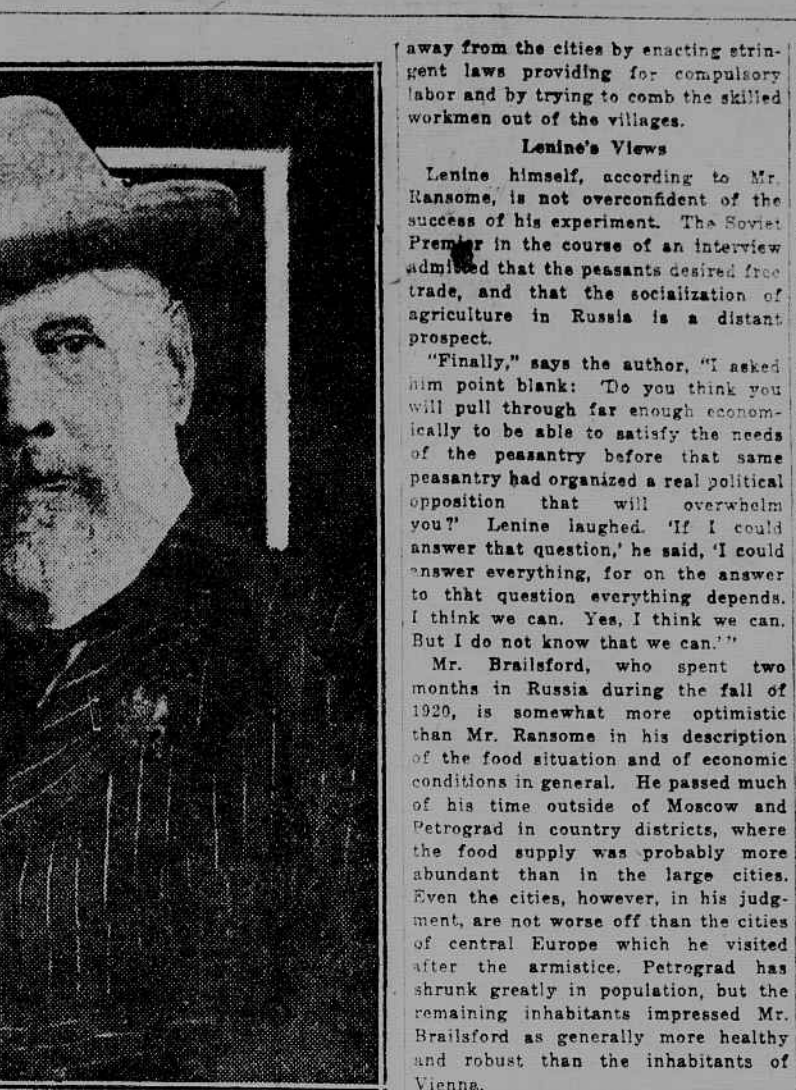
M. Iwolsky, who is always more lenient in his judgment of the czar, contends that the treaty was dependent for its validity upon the consent of France, and that Nicholas, in concluding it, was guilty of bad diplomacy, but not of treachery. Eventually the onerous compact was scrapped, largely as a result of the unremitting efforts of Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was horrified to learn of the engagement which his sovereign had entered into behind his back. The Bjorkoe treaty, an intrigue designed to separate Russia from France, is doubtless the basis for the ex-Kaiser's ridiculous claim that he originated the idea of a league of nations.

M. Iwolsky discusses the 1905 revolution, analyzing the political complications which followed the convocation of the First Duma in considerable detail. He was, he tells us, considered a dangerous liberal in court circles, but as he expresses unbounded admiration for M. Stolypin his loyalty to the monarchy seems unquestioned. M. Iwolsky does not possess Count Witte's exhaustive knowledge of the workings of the Russian administrative machinery, but he contributes some valuable information about the factors which shaped Russia's foreign policy and led to the creation of the Triple Entente.

Turkish History
UNDER THE TURK IN CONSTANTINOPLE. By G. F. Abbott. Published by The Macmillan Company.
A FRAGMENT of Turkish history is outlined in this work, which covers the period from 1674 to 1681. It is based largely upon the reports of the British Ambassador and of several other Englishmen who were visiting the Ottoman Empire at that time. It throws much light upon the peculiar habits of the Turks and the barbaric splendor of the Sultanate. A fairly brisk trade was carried on by English merchants at that time, and much of the diplomatic intercourse between the British envoy and the Porte consisted of disputes about various commercial relations.

SISTERS IN LAW
Third Printing!
"Bids fair to be the greatest of all Mrs. Atherton's recorded successes. . . . Whether they like it or not people will discuss at length Mrs. Atherton's clever book," says the Oakland Tribune of this brilliant novel of two women and a man in San Francisco society and out of it.

Cloth, \$2.00 Paper, \$1.50
443 Fourth Ave. FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY New York



THE Memoirs of Count Witte, one of Russia's foremost statesmen, have been published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Impressions of Soviet Russia

Ransome and Brailsford State the Case for Trade With the Bolshevik Government

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA. By Arthur Ransome. Published by H. W. Hulse. THE RUSSIAN WORKERS' REPUBLIC. By Henry Noel Brailsford. Published by Harper & Brothers.

ARTHUR RANSOME'S new book on Russia possesses a special interest because of the author's recent interview with Lenin, in which the Bolshevik Premier gave assurances that Russia's future energies would be devoted to peaceful reconstruction. Ransome is a British journalist who has always been favorably disposed toward the Bolsheviks; but his present book does not give a very cheerful picture of the Soviet regime. He is less sweeping in his denunciations than those disillusioned radicals, Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mrs. Philip Snowden; but he admits that Russia is now an economic ruin, governed despotically by a small fraction of the population, enrolled in the Communist party. Of democracy, in the American sense of the word, there is not a trace. The original Soviet constitution has been suspended, and elections are always manipulated in such a way as to give the Communists a safe majority in all the legislative bodies.

Believes Soviet Regime Will Last
It may be wondered what arguments can be adduced in favor of dealing with a government which has apparently given such striking proofs of moral and material failure. Ransome contends, first of all, that the Bolsheviks have shown their vitality by defeating their various internal opponents, Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenitch, and Wrangel, and by repulsing the attack which was launched by the Poles last spring. He does not think it likely that the Soviet government will be overthrown, and, if it should be overthrown he believes that the chaos and misery in Russia would only be intensified.

He also addresses an appeal to the commercial self-interest of his own countrymen. Russia, he says, can really get along without England better than England can get along without Russia. The Russian can somehow scratch a meager living out of the soil, but England's prosperity is absolutely bound up with her foreign trade. Mr. Ransome put his argument forcibly in the form of a paradox at the end of the book:

"If we are to lose our market in Russia, and find very much weakened markets in Germany and France, we shall be faced with an ever-increasing burden of unemployment, with the growth, in fact, of the very conditions in which alone we shall ourselves be unable to recover from the war. In such conditions, upheaval in England would be possible, and, for the dispassionate observer, there is a strange irony in the fact that the Communists desire that upheaval, and, at the same time, desire a rebirth of the Russian market which would tend to make that upheaval unlikely, while those who most fear upheaval are precisely those who urge us, by making recovery in Russia impossible, to improve the chances of collapse at home."

A Study of Russian Industry
The author evidently has become something of an economist since the publication of his first book, which was chiefly a series of personal sketches. He contributes a detailed analysis of the factors making for the disintegration of Russian industry. In the first place, there is the long blockade, imposed by the war, which cut Russia off from the German and Polish markets, and by the subsequent Soviet regime. As a result, the poorly developed Russian industries, always dependent upon foreign imports for essential machinery, languished and decayed. Then a large proportion of the city workmen were mobilized by the Bolsheviks, and many of them were killed in the civil war. Finally, the seizure and division of the large estates lured many industrial workers back to the country. The Soviet authorities have more or less successfully tried to combat this drift

Heywood Broun says:
MARY STUART
seems to us a more vivid and imaginative piece than 'Abraham Lincoln.' This, to our notion, sets it definitely among the finest of modern historical plays, second, we should say, to Shaw's 'Caesar and Cleopatra,' but to nothing else. It is more eloquent than 'Lincoln'; and touched definitely with a rhythm of humor which humanizes it. 'Mary Stuart' is a play with a pulse.

By John Drinkwater
\$1.25 at all bookstores HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY 16 E. 40th St. New York

The House in Queen Anne Square
by W.D. Lyell
One of the very few mystery novels in which the element of mystery is actually sustained to the very end. You simply can't guess how this book is coming out. It is a story of crime and conspiracy involving millions, but marked by a fine literary quality rare in the usual run of this class of fiction. \$2.00
At All Booksellers
G. P. Putnam's Sons New York London

Life Among the London Radicals

Descriptions of Many Famous Figures in Eduard Bernstein's Book

MY YEARS OF EXILE. By Eduard Bernstein. Translated by Bernard M. Macdonald. Published by Harcourt, Brace & Howe.
EDUARD BERNSTEIN, the well known founder of the moderate or reformist school of German socialism, was driven into exile by the harsh anti-Socialist legislation enacted by Prince Bismarck. For a time he helped edit the paper Sozialdemokrat in Zurich; but, with the other members of the staff, he was finally expelled from Switzerland as a result of the representations of the German imperial government. He then went to England, where he lived for many years, becoming acquainted with many prominent figures in London radical and intellectual circles, such as Marx and Engels, the two founders of classical socialism; George Bernard Shaw, William Morris, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Ramsay MacDonald and others.

Bernstein's description of his years in London is by far the most interesting part of his memoirs, although his accounts of the various secret congresses, successfully held outside the German frontiers by the Social Democrats despite the espionage of the Kaiser's police, are full of humor and spirit. He was sufficiently cosmopolitan in his tastes to appreciate the advantages of English life; and he left London to return to Germany, he tells us, with genuine regret. It is another proof of Bernstein's internationalism that, of all the German moderate Socialists, he has been most frank and outspoken in admitting Germany's responsibility for the outbreak of the war.

The author represents Engels as a warmhearted, hospitable man, who combined notable personal charm with profound scholarship. His house was usually full of guests, who were always distinguished either by their intellectual gifts or by their work for the Socialist cause. Bernstein contradicts the popular impression that Bernard Shaw is a cynical jester who is interested in life only for the sake of uttering paradoxes and witty sayings. He mentions Shaw's constant labor for the Fabian Society and declares that the dramatist is a hard worker, sincerely devoted to the Socialist cause. The author suggests the human prototypes of two of Shaw's characters. The morally atrophied painter, Dubodan, in The Doctor's Dilemma, is, according to Bernstein, a fairly exact representation of Edward Aveling, who won the love of Karl Marx's daughter, Eleanor. Eleanor's devotion, like that of Dubodan's wife, never faltered. Finally she was driven to commit suicide when she learned that Aveling had contracted a marriage behind her back and was preparing to cast her off. Bernstein also believes that the character of Morelli in Candida was modeled upon that of a radical clergyman named William Morris.

The author notices one marked characteristic of the British labor and radical movement. Its leaders are often earnest Christians, generally members of some Nonconformist sect. In this respect they are very different from the majority of the Continental radicals, who are atheists and materialists. There are many delightful personal touches in the book. The author describes the cordial comradeship which existed between Sidney and Beatrice Webb, and between Ramsay and Margaret MacDonald. He does not agree with the opinion that Mrs. Webb is really slier than her husband.

"People who from their youth upward have enjoyed a superior education, as was the case with Beatrice Webb, exhibit, as a rule, in intellectual matters a manner which makes them appear superior to those who have obtained this knowledge only in later years, although their knowledge need not on this account be more profound or abundant than that of the latter. Something of this situation may perhaps have existed during the early years of the Webb-Potter collaboration. The tall, dark-eyed, highly gifted Beatrice, with her finely chiseled features and her arresting conversational powers, certainly made a greater impression than Sidney Webb, who was barely of medium height, and in his earlier years rather dry in manner, and who took a long time to shake off the ex-bureaucrat. But that is a long time ago. For a long time now the intellectual relations of husband and wife have been those of mutual collaboration and completion, and if it came to an examination in general knowledge Sidney Webb would, I am convinced, beat his wife in various directions. He is absolutely a walking encyclopedia, a fact which is particularly to be remarked when he has to answer questions or is heckled in debate."

FROM OUT THE VASTY DEEP Mrs. Belloc Lowndes
A clever mélange of "gooseflesh" and love-making, "both thrilling and enthralling."—New York Post. \$1.90

THE GOLDEN GOAT Paul Arené
Translated by Frances Wilson Huard
An Arabian Nights Tale of old Provence with its buried treasure and romantic love. \$2.00

THE BOOKMAN: A magazine of criticism, humor and gossip about books. Send for sample copy.

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY 244 Madison Avenue New York

Balkanized Europe
A Study in Political Analysis and Reconstruction
By PAUL SCOTT MOWRER
Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria and Greece—these are the states which Mr. Mowrer groups under the general term of "Balkanized Europe." In each is that potentiality for trouble which used to be characteristic of the Balkans, due to the presence of a lively minority of a distinctly antagonistic race. Nothing has been written about European conditions since the war which shows so much insight, is so comprehensive, readable and informative as this. Mr. Mowrer has behind him nearly a dozen years of observation of European affairs as a correspondent of The Chicago Daily News. \$5.00. Obtainable through any bookstore or direct from E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

The Book Mart
Old-New-Rare and Unusual Books

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

THE POCKET CHESTERFIELD
By Robert Chesterfield
DORANCE & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900

BOOKS BOUGHT
Entire Libraries or Single Volumes. Highest prices paid. Representative will call. Cash paid and books removed promptly. HENRY MALKAN, INC. 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 5900